

BOARDING, WANTS,
For Rent, and Lost Notices, three
lines or less, 25 Cents for first in-
sertion, 50c. for 3, 75c. for 5.

THE DAILY CITIZEN.

THE DAILY CITIZEN
Delivered to Visitors in any part
of the City.
One Month.....\$50.
Two Weeks, or less.....25c.

VOLUME V.—NO. 289.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1890.

PRICE 3 CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE WINNERS.

PURE GOODS,

Correct Weights,

Best Quality,

Low Prices.

POWELL & SNIDER

—THE LEADER IN—

FINE GROCERIES

—AND—

TABLE DELICACIES.

BON MARCHE, 30 South Main St.

MISS ELLICK'S SELECTIONS

—OF—

Fancy Goods

Arriving daily.

Pull Her Ladies' Riding and Pine Kid

Gloves, all shades.

NOVELTIES IN STAMPED GOODS.

30 South Main St. BON MARCHE.

FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY I SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CITY LOTS.

By order of the owner I put on sale on three
years' time, only a small amount of cash
wanted.

60 Lots on Catholic Hill,
Splendid mountain view, only 5 minutes
from the court house, at from

\$75 to \$150 Each,
According to size and location. Worth double
and three times the money. Liberal advances
made to improve the lots.

FOR SALE—2, 3 and 4 room houses, well
built, with fire places, on same hill, a property
at figures and terms to suit the purchaser.
Splendid opportunity for people of moderate
means to secure or to build a comfortable
home.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—2 large ten-
ment houses, 12 and 8 rooms respectively, on
Bogle street. Well adapted for cheap hotel
or boarding houses.

Most liberal terms granted. Plans and full
particulars with J. M. CAMPBELL,
Jan 9 d3m Real Estate Dealer.

JAMES FRANK,

—DEALER IN—

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Agent for Reems Creek Woolen Mills.
North Main
Feb 10 d1y Asheville, N. C.

We Keep The Best.

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50 SOUTH MAIN ST.,

Kansas City Meats.

BEEF, HAMS,

PORK, LARD,

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SAUSAGES, DRY SALT MEATS,

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DRESSED POULTRY.

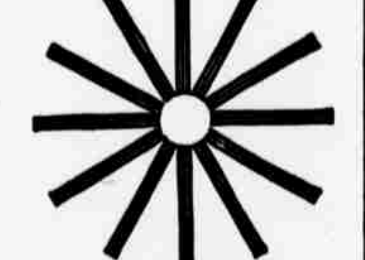
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PROF. BUSHNELL,

Scientific Optician,

Specialist of the Refraction of the Eye.

DUBLIN EMBROIDER, - OLENSHED, OHIO



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The above radiating lines should all ap-
pear equally black and distinct with either
eye when the other is covered.

The Professor will be here a few days
Is your sight failing? Do you have the
headache or eyestrain? If you will call and
see him, he will carefully examine your
eyes free of charge, and fit you with glasses
if you need them. Twenty years' experi-
ence fitting glasses. Best gold Eye-glasses
or Spectacles, from \$4.00 upwards.

—AT—
RAYSON & SMITH'S
Drug Store.

THE "RACKET."

We have just returned from New York, where we outstripped ourselves even in buying bargains. Our Mr. Roush now owns the largest and most complete store in New York City, filled with the best line of goods, purchased at the very lowest prices, in immense lots, with all the advantages that money can bring. We were so fortunate as to have the pick of these bargains. We took them in, lots of them. In two or three lines we were especially fortunate. In Shoes, Hats, Laces, Hamburgs, Ribbons, and Table Linen we shall be able to show a line never before equaled in Asheville. The goods have already commenced to arrive, and we invite an inspection of them, and comparison in prices. DO NOT BUY ANYTHING until you first get the prices from us. We are always lowest. The biggest lot of Baskets to select from in town. We especially request every lady who wants a wide bottom, low heel, comfortable Shoe to see ours. We guarantee all goods to give satisfaction and refund money when we fail to please. Look out for our announcements of special bargains.

Respectfully,

GEO. T. JONES & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

WALTER B. GWYN, W. W. WEST.

GWYN & WEST,

(Successors to Walter B. Gwyn)

ESTABLISHED 1881

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JOHN CHILD,

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L. A. FARINHOLT,

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SPECIAL ATTENTION TO RENT-

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LOANS SECURELY PLACED ON

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REFERS TO ALL THE BANKS OF ASHEVILLE.

MRS. A. P. L. BARBE

139 Patton Avenue.

First-Class Board by the day or month.

Terms made known on application.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

W. C. CARMICHAEL,

APOTHECARY,

20 SOUTH MAIN STREET, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WE DO NOT SELL CHEAP DRUGS, BUT WILL SELL YOU DRUGS CHEAP, and if you don't believe what we say give us a trial and be convinced. Our prescription department is excelled by none. It is equipped with the best goods that money can buy from E. Merck, E. R. Squibb, Parke, Davis & Co., Jno. Wyeth & Bro., and from other leading manufacturing chemists in this country and Europe, whose goods for purity cannot be questioned. Prescriptions filled at all hours, day or night, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city. Our stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Druggists' Sundries is complete, and at prices that defy competition. Don't forget the place, No. 20 S. Main street, where you will at all times be served by competent prescriptionists.

1879. 1889.

S. R. KEPLER,

DEALER IN

FINE GROCERIES.

Purveyor to intelligent and appreciative Asheville and American families. Palates and tastes of people who believe in good living cannot be humbugged by "Cheap John" goods. Cheap goods and first quality are not synonymous. I have in stock and to arrive, all seasonable specialties, comprising in part Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Cranberries, Raisins, Figs, Nuts, etc.

Miscellaneous—Choice O.K. New Orleans Molasses, for table use, Prime New Orleans Molasses, for cooking. Extra fine Assortment of Crackers. Fine Teas and Coffees a specialty.

Mince Meats—Gordon & Dilworth's, and other brands. Plum Pudding, Calf's Foot Jelly, etc. Pressed and Crystallized Ginger. Shad Roe in kits. Roe Herrings and all other goods in demand for the holidays.

S. R. KEPLER.

And again he says: "I believe it can be said without fear of successful contradiction that there are no two States upon the face of the earth in the hands of a protestant people whose schools are in a more horrible condition than the schools of Tennessee and North Carolina?"

These atrocious statements are made to strengthen the hands of Senator Blair, by furnishing him with arguments for the necessity of passing his educational bill. These statements are true, or they are false. If they are true, they impugn our whole educational system, the wisdom of those who devised it, the integrity of those who direct it, the judgment of those who conduct it, the judgment of the people who contribute to its support. If they are false—and they are false, then Professor Moses should be held to account for giving his official sanction to charges which condemn the department to which he belongs and defame the people in whose behalf he acts to plead.

Senator Blair is unfortunate in himself and in the agencies he invokes to his help. He has talked to death the cause he has in hand, and he has discredited it by the introduction of false witnesses. He deserves his fate.

With all its deliberation, the United States of America seems to have been too hasty in its recognition of the United States of Brazil; for the Rio News says: "there is no republic of Brazil to recognize." In other words, the government of Brazil is a military oligarchy which, for the sake of convenience, chooses to call itself a republic. Since the first news of the revolution with its quiet attending circumstances, when we shared the general gratification of Americans that another people had followed our example, we have been distrustful of the sincerity of the movement, of the patriotism of the leaders, of the content of the people. We have looked for disturbance, for demonstration of personal ambition, for contempt of the people, for resistance, uprising, the possible restoration of the empire, or for anarchy, but for no present peaceful republic.

Ma'or W. W. Vass, secretary and treasurer of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad company, and Colonel John M. Rose, holding the same relation to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, are the two oldest railroad officers in the State, if not in the South. The former has held his position for over forty years; the latter was the first secretary and treasurer of the Western road opened to the Egypt coal mines some years before the war, and as the road developed to its present magnitude, retained his old place and honors. In compliment to him a new town, named Roseboro, has been laid off on the line of the road between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Looking to the amount of money paid already in pensions, the amount being now annually paid from the treasury and the amounts proposed to be paid, the conclusion is irresistible that the peace establishment of the army is more costly than when it was on a war footing. Then the cost in round numbers was about \$3,000,000,000. The bounties paid during the war were \$600,000,000; pensions paid since the war, \$1,000,000,000; pensions already promised, \$900,000,000; pensions proposed, \$2,775,000,000; a grand total of \$5,275,000,000. Well may the Commercial ask "whether the Grand Army can afford to deliver the whole nation into perpetual bondage." Such seems to be the menace. And the bondage is practically perpetual. Pensions are still paid on claims originating in the war of the revolution which ended over one hundred years ago; paid on claims arising out of the war of 1812, ended seventy-five years ago; on the Black Hawk war, ended sixty years ago, and on the Florida and Mexican wars, ended half a century ago. It is assumed that all these claims are just, and properly charged on the gratitude and justice of the country. It cannot be asserted that the pension lists of the last war are free from taint. Such as are just ought to be paid; the government incurred an obligation it cannot and should not evade. Many we know are unjust, ill-founded and disgraceful. No distinction is made between the soldier who fought bravely in the ranks and him who deserted; between him who fell wounded bravely fighting on the field of battle and him who shot himself in a marauding hog stealing expedition, or wounded himself in a drunken debauch. "They are all honorable men," so officially declared to be, and the country must be taxed to support good and bad, honorable and disgraceful alike; worse, and more dangerous than all, the army is appealed to as a powerful factor in politics, and the enormous pension list is swollen to secure its fidelity to party. And politicians tremble at the choice of alternatives, the oppression of the people with an enormous load of debt, and the fear of offending the soldier element by just regard to the more general interest.

We share with the Fayetteville Observer the indignation excited by the letter of Prof. Moses to Senator Blair to aid him with facts and arguments in support of his educational bill. The professor was at the head of the graded schools at Goldsboro, and is now in charge of those at Raleigh. He is a Tennessean. He is one of those birds who fowls his own nest; he defames the State which gave him birth, and insults that which gives him a livelihood. We make only two extracts, but they indicate the temper of the whole letter. He says: "The teachers of the public schools in Tennessee and North Carolina, as a general rule, are not only destitute of the slightest suspicion of culture, but to a great extent ignorant even of a knowledge of the common school branches."

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WEBB IS NOT GUILTY.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE EX-ONERATES HIM OF BLAME.

The investigation was held yesterday and the witnesses' stories decide the case. The testimony as it was given.

The school committee met at the Orange street school yesterday afternoon at 3.45 to pursue the investigation of the alleged cruelty practiced on Hugh Chedester by Prof. Webb. There were present Chairman West, and Messrs. W. F. Randolph, H. A. Gudgeon and D. T. Millard, members of the committee.

The taking of testimony was at once begun. The first name called was that of Hugh Chedester. The body of his evidence is given below:

"I was sitting at my desk studying my history lesson, and had a bean shooter fork in my hand. Prof. Webb told me to put it up, and not to study so loud. I told him I was not studying out loud. He came to me and grabbed me by my chin and threw me down. I caught him in the collar as I went over. He put his foot on my jaw, and bumped my head on the floor. My head hurt me all day. I struck at him when I was on the floor. When he let me up I took my knife out of my hip pocket, opened it and put it in my coat pocket. He told me to come down to the office, and we went."

When asked if he generally carried his knife open he said "no." He was also asked if when the teachers took the boys apart from the others to talk to them it was usually necessary to make preparations for defense, and answered "no."

When asked if he was pushed off the bench or fell off he said he was pushed off. James Bouis was called. He said he saw the affair. He was sitting in the seat behind Hugh, and the latter was knocking on the desk with a slingshot fork, and Mr. Webb told him to stop and to quit studying out loud. Hugh mumbled some reply, but the witness did not catch. He had been studying out loud two or three days. Mr. Webb walked down to where he was and caught him by the chin. Hugh struck at him as he reached for him. I think Mr. Webb only intended to shake him, and did not see him put his foot on the boy's face.

The testimony of the other witnesses was substantially as follows:

Ernest Muller—I was in the hall, three or four seats from them. Mr. Webb told Hugh not to study his history out loud. Hugh answered in a very unpleasant tone "I was not studying out loud." I saw him fall on the floor and saw Mr. Webb shake him, but did not see Mr. Webb's foot on his face. I could not tell whether Mr. Webb was on top of him or not. I heard him hit the floor several times, but did not notice him strike at Mr. Webb.

Otho Atkins—Mr. Webb was at the desk with some young lady and told Hugh not to read out loud. Hugh then said: "I am not reading out loud." Mr. Webb told him not to talk back in that manner, and went to him. I was at the desk behind him. As Mr. Webb caught him, Hugh hit at him with his clenched fist. I heard Hugh's head hit the floor several times, but don't know whether he fell or was pushed off of the bench. He may have had a slight push. I did not see Mr. Webb's foot on his face, but could not see well as I was on the other desk.

Professor Webb testified in his own behalf, and his story of the affair was as follows:

"The first thing I noticed when Hugh came in that morning he was talking out loud in the aisle. It is my duty to keep that part of the hall quiet. I was explaining an example to one of the girls and heard someone making a noise and saw it was Hugh. I said, 'Hugh, please stop making that noise.' but he did not quit and I had to ask him again. He said in a very impudent tone, 'I was not making a noise, and was not reading out loud.' I walked to him very slowly and took his chin in my hand to turn his face up to mine. He struck at me and I grabbed him. He struck again as I was leaning over and hit me on the mouth. I leaned forward on the desk and reached for him. His body was on the floor. I tried to shake him in order to conquer him and saw his head strike the floor. I put my knee on his breast. When we went into the other room I told him I was very sorry it had occurred, but that every time I reproved him he would snap back at me, and that I could not understand why it was. After I left him the janitor told me that he had drawn a knife on me, and one of the girls told me she had seen him draw a knife from his hip pocket, open it and put it in his coat pocket. This was early in the morning, and during the rest of the day he said his lessons very well indeed. I had no malice toward him but was simply doing what I thought my duty."

Dr. Burroughs, who examined the boy, was called. "I was sent down by the school committee to see Hugh," he said. "I could find no signs of bad treatment or bruises. He had a cold and an attack of pharyngitis, but was not hurt at all."

Several other witnesses were examined but they all gave about the same evidence.

After hearing the testimony the committee consulted and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the charges brought by Mr. Chedester against Mr. Webb, the latter is not guilty.

There was another charge against him, brought by Mr. Buchanan. The incident happened some time ago, but as proof could not be given, Mr. Webb was acquitted in that case also.

NORTH CAROLINA NOTES.

A shell road is being built at Southport.

Winston will have an electric street railway.

Forty-two counties of North Carolina have no fence law.

The Lutheran Seminary is Charlotte's latest achievement.

There are twenty-seven inmates in the Shelby poor house.

Two thousand five hundred Indians live in North Carolina.

The average elevation of the State above the sea level is 600 feet.

The Oxford Orphan Asylum has between 250 and 300 inmates.

Mrs. W. O. Green, of Franklin, has passed away at the ripe old age of 83.

People of Halifax county are unable to obtain help on account of the negro exodus.

There is talk of renewing the mail route between Southport and Little River.

Winston is to celebrate the Fourth of July and is taking steps to advertise the town.

The railroads of the State are estimated as worth \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

Southport is attempting to live on the same piece of land with a newly organized brass band.

Judge Spier Whitaker has tendered his resignation as chairman of the State executive committee.

The Baptist domination in this State gives upwards of \$30,000 annually to benevolent purposes.

There will be a meeting of the democratic State executive committee at Raleigh on the 10th of June.

During a storm at Murphy on Tuesday two fine milk cows were struck by lightning and killed.

The Pittsburg Times thinks that Western North Carolina will become the great center of this continent.

The Wilson Advance says at least five thousand acres of tobacco will be planted in that county this year.

A Philadelphia party offers to start a cotton and wooden mill in Burgaw if the proper inducements are offered.

A Baltimore man has taken ten shares of stock in the Greensboro cotton mills of which Mr. T. C. Worth is president.

Several townships of Guilford county will adopt the Mecklenburg road law, of which Captain S. B. Alexander is author.

A woman in Shelby is reported to have just married her ninth husband. Six of the former ones are said to be still living.

Jane Merrimon, a colored woman of Wilmington, was found dead in her home after having been missed for several days.

The Leaksville Gazette says ex-Governor Scales is the strongest man the democrats of the fifth district could run for Congress this year.

The Orange County Alliance opened an alliance exchange at Chapel Hill about two weeks ago, and will open an exchange in Hillsboro in a week or two.

Over 1,175,000 feet of lumber were sold in Greensboro during the month of February. Over 3,000,000 feet, it is estimated, will be sold during the present month.

W. R. Crawford, Jr., was elected Steward of the Raleigh Insane Asylum and Mrs. Annie Goodloe was chosen matron. The salary of the steward was reduced from \$1,600 to \$1,250.

The Reidsville correspondent of the Danville Register reports that the brick yards of Reidsville are unable to supply the town with brick and they are now being shipped from Danville.

Mr. Joseph Swindell, of North Carolina, who has been policeman at the national capitol for some years has been removed and Mr. Brower has appointed one of his constituents to fill the place.

It is learned that Blackwell's Durham tobacco factory is really to be sold to an English syndicate for \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000. It is said to be probable that the trade will be consummated in a few days.

Rev. J. H. Mills, superintendent of the Baptist Orphanage, requests all Baptist churches to take up a collection at least once a year for the orphans, and the Sunday schools to let the children contribute once a month.

A reward of \$200 was offered by the governor Friday for the capture of Ramsey, a negro who murdered Galloway Smith in Rockingham county. The man slain was inoffensive and the murder unprovoked. Ramsey is an ex-convict.

A meeting of the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy will be held in Raleigh on Tuesday, March 18, for the examination of applicants for license to practice pharmacy. Particulars may